

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization  
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date  
25 October 2001 (25.10.2001)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number  
WO 01/78638 A1

(51) International Patent Classification: A61F 13/56, 13/472

(21) International Application Number: PCT/SE01/00726

(22) International Filing Date: 3 April 2001 (03.04.2001)

(25) Filing Language: Swedish

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:  
0001378-9 13 April 2000 (13.04.2000) SE

(71) Applicant: SCA HYGIENE PRODUCTS AB [SE/SE];  
S-405 03 Göteborg (SE).

(72) Inventors: HELMFRIDSSON, Bror-Inge; Råvekärsvä-  
gen 3, S-433 50 Partille (SE). DREVIK, Solgun; Hule-  
bäcksvägen 16, S-435 35 Mölnlycke (SE).

(74) Agent: HYLTER, Jan-Olof; ALBIHNS STOCKHOLM  
AB, Box 5581, Linnégatan 2, S-114 85 Stockholm (SE).

(81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU,  
AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU,  
CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM,  
HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK,  
LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX,  
MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL,  
TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.

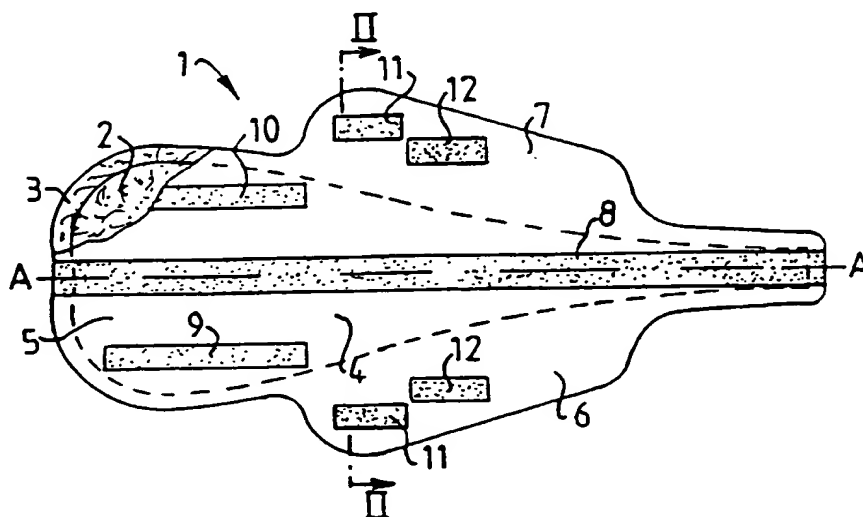
(84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM,  
KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian  
patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European  
patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE,  
IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF,  
CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

**Published:**

— with international search report

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guid-  
ance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the begin-  
ning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: SANITARY NAPKIN



(57) Abstract: An absorbent article (1) with a front part (5) and a rear part, wherein the absorbent body tapers rearwardly to the end from a section of greatest width situated in the front part. The article comprises outwardly projecting flaps (6, 7) which extend on respective sides of the absorbent body along a part of the tapering portion and have outer longitudinally extending edges that are inclined relative to the longitudinal symmetry axis (A-A) such that the distance between the outer sides of said flaps and the symmetry axis decreases towards the rear of the article. At least two adhesive strings (11, 12) are applied to at least one of the flaps on the side which, in the unfolded state, lies on the same side of the article as the liquid-impermeable outer sheet, wherein said strings extend parallel with the longitudinal symmetry axis and are offset relative to each other both longitudinally and transversely, wherein when the article is flat each rearwardly lying string is situated closer to the longitudinal symmetry line than the forwardly lying string.

WO 01/78638 A1

## SANITARY NAPKIN

## FIELD OF INVENTION

5 The present invention relates to an absorbent article, such as a sanitary napkin, a panty liner or an incontinence protector for women, that includes an absorption body sandwiched between a liquid-permeable and a liquid-impermeable outer sheet and having a front portion which is  
10 intended to face forwards when the article is worn, and a rear portion, wherein the absorbent body tapers rearwardly from a section of largest width situated in the front portion of the article to the rear portion thereof.

## 15 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

A sanitary napkin of this nature is intended to be worn in so-called string panties, which are very narrow at the rear portion of the crotch part of the napkin. It is also  
20 desirable to provide sanitary napkins that are intended for string panties with outwardly projecting wings or flaps that are intended to be folded around the edges of a panty and fastened to the outside thereof and/or to each other, since such wings have been widely accepted in respect of sanitary  
25 napkins that are intended for use in conventional panties or underpants.

Flaps that are intended to be folded around the edges of string panties are narrow of necessity, and are folded around  
30 fold lines that are inclined to the longitudinal symmetry axis of the napkin. Sanitary napkins are normally produced in continuous process lines with the napkin blanks moving with their longitudinal axes coincidental with the machine direction. The glue strings applied to the liquid-impermeable  
35 outer sheet and to the outsides of the flaps are normally applied with the aid of glue nozzles or similar devices and

therefore extend in the machine direction. Because the flaps of sanitary napkins intended for string panties are narrow and are inclined to the machine direction, it is not possible to apply glue strings of sufficient sizes on these flaps in the same manner as glue strings are applied to the flaps of sanitary napkins that are intended for use with conventional underpants or panties.

It is known in certain contexts to apply glue strings that are inclined to the machine direction, with the aid of a so-called label principle. The label principle involves the use of a rotating roll that includes an oblique pick-up surface which collects glue from a glue bath and applies the glue to a travelling web of material. Such a device is expensive. The use of the label principle also places a limitation on the types of glue that can be used in a sanitary napkin manufacturing line, because certain types of glue are liable to foam in the glue bath at the production rates prevailing in such manufacture. Production speeds of about 250 m/min are not unusual in the manufacture of sanitary napkins.

An object of the present invention is to solve the aforesaid problems associated with applying an adhesive to the flaps of a flap-equipped absorbent article in the form of a sanitary napkin, a panty liner or an incontinence protector for women intended for use in string panties.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

This object is achieved with an absorbent article in the form of a sanitary napkin, a panty liner or an incontinence protector for women that includes an absorbent body which is  
5 sandwiched between a liquid-permeable and a liquid-impermeable outer sheet and that has a front part which is intended to face forwards in use, and a rear part, wherein the absorbent body tapers rearwardly from a section of  
10 greatest width situated in the front part of the article to the end of the rear part of said article, and wherein the article is characterised in that it includes outwardly projecting, flexible flaps which extend beyond respective sides of the absorbent body along a part of the tapering  
15 portion of said body and which have longitudinal edges that are inclined relative to the longitudinal symmetry axis of the article at an angle such that the distance between the outer sides of the flaps and the longitudinal symmetry axis of the article decreases towards the rear end of said  
20 article; and in that at least two strings of adhesive are applied to at least one of the flaps on that side of said flap which, in the unfolded state of the flap, lies on the same side of the article as said liquid-impermeable outer sheet; said strings extending parallel with the longitudinal  
25 symmetry axis of the article and being offset in relation to each another both longitudinally and transversely, wherein when the article is flat each rearwardly lying string is located closer to the longitudinal symmetry line of the article than the forwardly lying string. By utilising several  
30 short longitudinally extending adhesive strings that are offset relative to one another both longitudinally and transversely instead of a continuous inclined adhesive string, it is possible to provide an "inclined adhesive string" with the same type of equipment as that normally used  
35 in sanitary napkin manufacturing lines.

In one preferred embodiment of the invention, the flaps are integral parts of the outer sheets and at least one adhesive string is applied to that part of a napkin that includes the absorbent body. The adhesive used will preferably be a pressure-sensitive hotmelt glue. The adhesive strings applied to the flaps may also mutually overlap longitudinally. The adhesive strings applied to the flaps are preferably rectangular in shape and of mutually the same size, and an imaginary line that passes through the transversely innermost corners of the strings on one and the same flap will have the same angle of inclination to the longitudinal symmetry axis of the article as the outer longitudinal edge of said flap.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

The invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawing, in which

Fig. 1 is a schematic partially sectioned plan view of a first embodiment of an inventive sanitary napkin; and

Fig. 2 is a schematic plan view of a second embodiment of an inventive sanitary napkin.

#### DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

The sanitary napkin 1 shown in Figure 1 typically includes an absorption body 2 that is enclosed between a liquid-permeable outer sheet 3 and a liquid-impermeable outer sheet or backing sheet 4. The outer sheets 3, 4 are mutually joined at parts which lie outside the absorbent body in some suitable way, e.g. by gluing or by ultrasound welding or heat welding.

The napkin 1 is intended for use in a string panty and the absorbent body 2 therefore tapers rearwardly from the widest part of a front portion 5 of the napkin to the rear end

thereof. The outer sheets 3, 4 form outwardly projecting flaps 6, 7 or wings that are intended to be folded around the edges of a string panty and fastened to the outside thereof. The flaps 6, 7 extend longitudinally outside the edges of the absorbent body with essentially the same width, and the longitudinal edges of the flaps therewith converge towards each other in the rearward direction. In the illustrated embodiment, the length of the flaps corresponds to about half the length of the napkin and the flaps are spaced further from the front end of the napkin than from its rear end.

The illustrated napkin has a length of 140-260 mm. The absorbent body has a largest width of 70 mm and a smallest width of about 10 mm at its rear end. The flaps extend through a distance of about 25-30 mm beyond the edges of the absorbent body with the greatest distance at the forward portions of the flaps. The front edges of the flaps are located about 60 mm from the front edge of the napkin, and their rear edges are situated about 50 mm from the rear end of said napkin. It will be understood that these measurements are only intended to give a qualitative understanding of a suitable design of a sanitary napkin intended for string panties and in no way limit the scope of the invention.

The liquid-permeable outer sheet 3 is comprised of a soft skin-friendly material. This outer sheet may comprise different types of nonwoven fibre material. Other materials that can be used include perforated plastic films, plastic nets, knitted, crocheted or woven fabrics and combinations and laminations of said materials. The plastic may be a thermoplastic, e.g. polyethylene (PE). The nonwoven material may comprise natural fibres, such as cellulose or cotton, although it may alternatively comprise synthetic fibres, such as polyethylene (PE), polypropylene (PP), polyurethane (PU), a polyester, nylon or regenerated cellulose, or a mixture of different fibres. All materials used in the manufacture of

liquid-permeable outer sheets for absorbent articles, such as sanitary napkins, panty liners or incontinence protectors can be used for the liquid-impermeable outer sheet 3 and it will be understood that the aforesaid material is given solely by way of example.

The liquid-impermeable outer sheet 4 is comprised of flexible material, preferably a thin plastic film of polyethylene (PE), polypropylene (PP) or a polyester, although it may consist of liquid-permeable material, such as nonwoven material, laminated with a liquid-impermeable material. All materials used to produce liquid-impermeable outer sheets for absorbent articles can be used. The outer sheet 4 may beneficially be air-permeable.

The absorbent body 2 is preferably composed from cellulose fibres, although other natural materials, such as cotton fibres or peat can be used. Alternatively, absorbent synthetic fibres or a mixture of natural fibres and synthetic fibres may be used. The absorbent body 2 may also include a superabsorbent, i.e. a polymer that is able to absorb liquid in an amount corresponding to several times its own weight. The absorbent body may also include shape stabilising means and liquid dispersing means, and also a binder which functions to hold short fibres and particles together in a coherent unit. The absorbent may also be comprised of more than one layer of absorbent material.

Although the flaps 6, 7 of the illustrated embodiment are comprised of laterally extended portions of the outer sheets 3, 4, they may comprise extended portions of solely one of said sheets. The flaps may also comprise separate pieces of material fastened to the sides of the napkin 1.

The liquid-impermeable outer sheet or backing sheet 4 of the napkin 1 is provided with three adhesive strings 8, 9, 10 in

the region of the absorbent body 2, these being a central adhesive string 8 that extends along the longitudinal symmetry axis A-A of the napkin over the full length thereof, and two shorter adhesive strings 9, 10 that extend on  
5 respective sides of the central adhesive string 8 on the front part 5 of said napkin. These adhesive strings 8, 9, 10 are intended to fasten the napkin 1 to the inside of a string panty. Each of the adhesive strings 8, 9, 10 extend parallel with the longitudinal symmetry axis A-A of the napkin 1.

10

The napkin 1 is also provided with two adhesive strings 11, 12 on each flap 6, 7. These adhesive strings 11, 12 are relatively short and extend parallel with the longitudinal symmetry axis A-A of the napkin when the napkin is flat. The  
15 adhesive strings 11, 12 on each flap 6, 7 are also mutually spaced both longitudinally and laterally, wherewith the foremost string 11 is situated furthest from the longitudinal symmetry axis A-A. Each adhesive string 11, 12 will conveniently have a length shorter than about 30 mm, and  
20 preferably a length within the range of 10-20 mm. Each adhesive string will conveniently have a width of between 2-15 mm.

Although only two adhesive strings 11, 12 are disposed on  
25 each flap 6, 7 of the Figure 1 embodiment, it will be understood that the flaps may be provided with more adhesive strings if so desired.

Figure 2 illustrates a second embodiment of the invention  
30 that differs from the embodiment shown in Figure 1 solely by the fact that the flaps 6', 7' are provided with an adhesive string pattern that is different to the pattern on the flaps 6, 7 of the Figure 1 embodiment. Those components of the sanitary napkin 1' shown in Figure 2 that find correspondence  
35 in similar components of the napkin 1 shown in Figure 1 have been identified with the same reference sign to which a prime



has been added. As opposed to the pattern of adhesive strings applied to the flaps 6, 7, which patterns do not extend over the rear portions of the flaps, the pattern of adhesive strings 13, 17 on the flaps 6', 7' extend longitudinally over the major part of said flaps. Furthermore, the adhesive strings 14-17 overlap forwardly lying adhesive strings in the longitudinal direction. Thus, the mutually overlapping short adhesive strings form an essentially continuous adhesive string that is inclined to the longitudinal symmetry axis A-A. The adhesive strings applied to the flaps are generally rectangular in shape and an imaginary line passing through the transversely innermost corners of the strings on one and the same flap is inclined to longitudinal symmetry axis of the article at the same angle as the outer longitudinal edge of said flap. The rectangular adhesive strings applied to the flaps will preferably have mutually the same size.

The adhesive in the adhesive strings is a pressure-sensitive hotmelt glue, e.g. Ecomelt H145 from Collano, Switzerland, although other commercially available pressure-sensitive adhesive can be used, including adhesives that are pressure-sensitive in a cold state, such as acrylate glue normally combined with stickiness-enhancing additives, such as polyterpene, or hotmelt glue such as styrene and butadiene co-polymers.

In the packaged state of the sanitary napkins 1, 1', the adhesive strings are covered by a protective layer, e.g. a layer of release paper that consists of silicone-coated paper and protects the adhesive strings against contaminants, such as dust and similar substances, and also prevents the glue from drying out prior to use. The napkin 1, 1' is conveniently provided with a central protective layer that is not removed until the time when the napkin shall be fastened to the inside of a string panty, and each flap is provided with a protective layer that is removed prior to folding the

flap around the edge of a string panty and fastening said flap to the outside thereof. These protective layers or backings are not shown in the Figures for the sake of clarity.

5

The sanitary napkins 1, 1' are manufactured in so-called length production in a continuous production line, by which is meant that the machine direction coincides with the longitudinal axis of the napkin blanks. In production, absorbent bodies are placed on one travelling web of outer sheet material, whereafter the other web of outer sheet material is placed on the web that is comprised of the first outer sheet and the absorbent bodies. The adhesive strings and the protective layers may either be applied subsequent to having delivered outer sheeting and absorbent bodies to the production line, or may be applied to the liquid-impermeable outer sheet prior to combining said sheet with the absorbent bodies and the liquid-permeable outer sheet. Individual napkins are cut from the resultant web of napkin blanks in the final stage of manufacture.

10  
15  
20

The adhesive strings can either be applied to the protective layers prior to applying said layers to the liquid-impermeable outer sheet, or may be applied to the liquid-impermeable outer sheet prior to applying the protective layers.

25

The sanitary napkins 1, 1' or the liquid-impermeable outer sheet will thus have the flat state shown in the Figures when applying the adhesive strings.

30

Because the adhesive strings applied to the liquid-impermeable outer sheet all have a linear extension in the machine direction of the production line, the strings can be applied with the aid of simple glue nozzles or similar devices. Furthermore, the aforescribed principle of

35

creating generally continuous adhesive strings that extend in a direction which is inclined to the machine direction, by compiling the "continuous" adhesive strings from a number of short adhesive strings that are offset relative to each other both longitudinally and transversely, enables sanitary napkins that are provided with flaps and intended for wear in string panties to be provided with one or more continuous adhesive strings that are inclined relative to the machine direction on each flap without needing to use complicated glue applying equipment and without the glue applying process detracting from the rate of production or the choice of adhesive.

It will be understood that the described embodiments can be modified within the scope of the invention. For instance, the absorbent body may include a central outwardly projecting part and the sanitary napkin may have dimensions other than those aforescribed. The glue pattern on the part of the napkin that includes the absorbent body may also be different to that described, for instance the central adhesive string need not extend in the napkin over the whole of the front portion thereof, and the three adhesive strings disposed in the front portion of the napkin may be replaced with a single glue string that extends over the major part of the front portion of the napkin. More than three glue strings may be provided on the part of the napkin that includes the absorbent body. It is also conceivable to replace the adhesive strings in the region of the absorbent body with friction coatings or similar means. Moreover, adhesive strings may be provided solely on one flap, in which case it is necessary to dimension the flaps so that they overlap each other when folded in towards the underside of the string panty subsequent to having been folded around the edges thereof. The invention is therefore restricted solely by the contents of the accompanying Claims.

## CLAIMS

1. An absorbent article (1; 1') in the form of a sanitary napkin, a panty liner or an incontinence protector for women, comprising an absorbent body (2; 2') that is enclosed between a liquid-permeable outer sheet (3; 3') and a liquid-impermeable outer sheet (4; 4'), wherein said article has a front part (5) which is intended to face forwards when the article is worn, and a rear part, and wherein the absorbent body tapers rearwardly to the end of the rear diaper part from a section of greatest width situated in said front part, characterised in that the article (1; 1') includes flexible outwardly projecting flaps (6, 7; 6', 7') which extend on respective sides of the absorbent body (2; 2') along a part of the tapering portion of the absorbent body and have outer longitudinally extending edges that are inclined relative to the longitudinal symmetry axis (A-A) at an angle such that the distance between the outer sides of said flaps and the longitudinal symmetry axis of the article decreases in a direction towards the rear end of the article; and in that at least two adhesive strings (11, 12; 13-17) are applied to at least one of the flaps on the side thereof which, in the unfolded state of the flap, lies on the same side of the article as the liquid-impermeable outer sheet, wherein said strings extend parallel with the longitudinal symmetry axis of the article and are offset relative to each other both longitudinally and transversely, and wherein when the article is flat each rearwardly lying string is situated closer to the longitudinal symmetry line of the article than the forwardly lying string.

2. An absorbent article (1; 1') according to Claim 1, characterised in that the flaps (6, 7; 6', 7') are integral with the outer sheets.

3. An absorbent article (1; 1') according to Claim 1 or 2, characterised in that the part of the sanitary napkin (1; 1') that includes the absorbent body (2; 2') has at least one adhesive string (8-10; 8'-10').

5

4. An absorbent article (1; 1') according to Claim 3, characterised in that the adhesive strings (11, 12; 13-17) consist of pressure-sensitive glue.

10

5. An absorbent article (1; 1') according to Claim 4, characterised in that the pressure-sensitive glue is a hotmelt glue.

15

6. An absorbent article (1; 1') according to any one of Claims 1-5, characterised in that the adhesive strings (11, 12; 13-17) applied to the flaps (6, 7; 6', 7') overlap each other in the longitudinal direction.

20

7. An absorbent article (1; 1') according to Claim 6, characterised in that the adhesive strings (13-17) on the flaps (6', 7') are rectangular in shape; and in that an imaginary line passing through the transversely innermost corners of the strings on one and the same flap are inclined to the longitudinal symmetry axis (A-A) of the article at the same angle as the outer longitudinal edge of said flap.

25

8. An absorbent article (1; 1') according to Claim 7, characterised in that the rectangular adhesive strings (13-17) on the flaps (6', 7') are mutually of the same size.

1 / 1

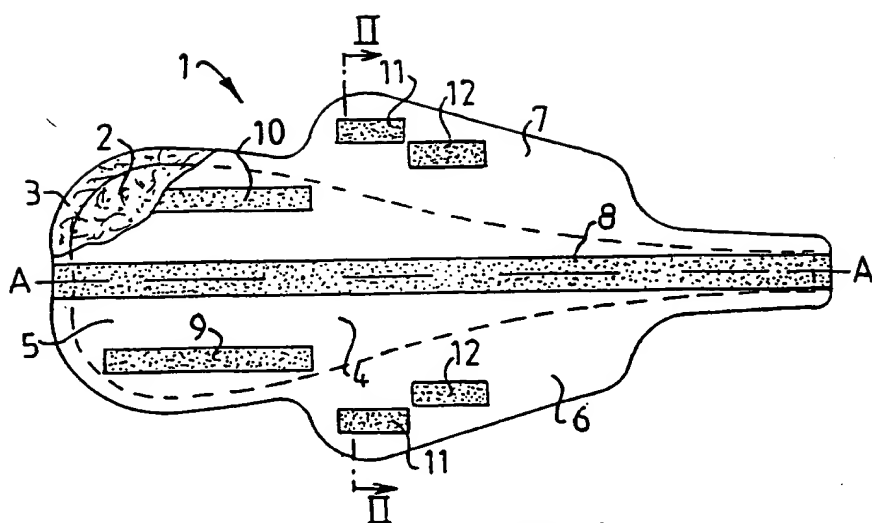


FIG.1

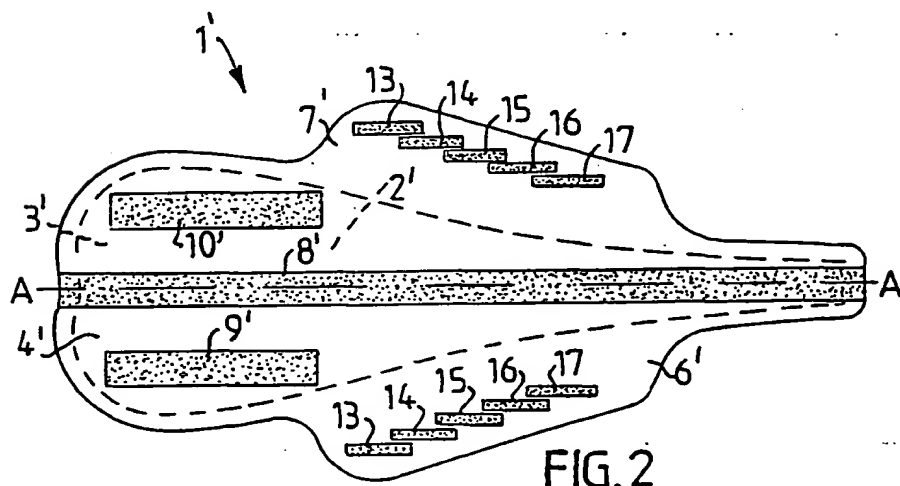


FIG. 2

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No. .

PCT/SE 01/00726

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC7: A61F 13/56, A61F 13/472

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC7: A61F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

WPI, PAJ

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5713886 A (DAVID P. STURINO), 3 February 1998 (03.02.98), column 3, line 12 - line 24, abstract --	1-8
A	US 5454804 A (URBAN WIDLUND), 3 October 1995 (03.10.95), abstract --	1-8
A	WO 0030585 A1 (SCA HYGIENE PRODUCTS AB), 2 June 2000 (02.06.00), figure 1, abstract --	1
A	US 5453143 A (MICHAEL J. MENARD), 26 Sept 1995 (26.09.95), abstract -- -----	1-8

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☒ See patent family annex.

## \* Special categories of cited documents

- \*A\* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- \*E\* earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date
- \*L\* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- \*O\* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- \*P\* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

\*T\* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

\*X\* document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

\*Y\* document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

\*Z\* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

12 July 2001

Date of mailing of the international search report

17-07-2001

Name and mailing address of the ISA:

Swedish Patent Office  
Box 5055, S-102 42 STOCKHOLM  
Facsimile No. +46 8 666 02 86

Authorized officer

Marie Karlsson/EÖ  
Telephone No. +46 8 782 25 00